ONDAYS EXCEPTED); AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

A REVENUE TARIFF.

NEARLY every Democrat in Congress voted yesterday against the following resolution:-"Resolved, That the interests of the country require such a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports as will afford incidental protestion to comestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

This resolution was copied verbatim from the Democratic platform of 1868, and it does not enunciate a single idea that has not been incorporated in all the National Democratic platforms of the last quarter of a century for the purpose of deceiving and carrying Pennsylvania in Presidential elections. And yet, when the resolution was introduced into the House, the sagacious Democratic statesmen of that body, who prate so much about principle and platforms, did not recognize a stereotyped clause of their own avowed creed, and in their eagerness to maintain the ultra free-trade ideas which they sincerely cherish, they voted squarely against the "incidental protection" they have hitherto pretended to favor.

By this vote they avow their hostility every form of aid to American industry. Even when it can be granted without detriment to tax-payers, or loss to the revenue, they wish it to be withheld. They wish the tariff to be treated solely as a means of raising revenue, and when in adjusting it a preference can be shown between American and foreign manufactures, they wish to promote the interests of the latter at the expense of the former. For once they gave a sincere expression to their true principles, and apprised the people in terms that cannot be explained away or misunderstood that they will endeavor, as far as it is in their power, to confine American energy to agricultural pursuits, making the citizens of this country all cultivators of the soil or merchants, and completely re-establishing the old industrial vassalage of this nation to foreign manufacturers.

The triumph of this doctrine would inflict more misery and more certain ruin upon Philadelphia than the capture of this city by an invading army. It would in ten years of persistent enforcement make the State of Pennsylvania as poor as pretentious but poverty-stricken Virginia was before the war. It would fill our streets with starving men and women, plunge thousands of capitalists into hopeless bankruptcy, thin out our population, and so greatly reduce the aggregate products of the country that the national credit could no longer be sustained, so that the Government itself would be paralyzed by its betrayal of the interests it is in honor and justice bound to sustain.

A few of the Democrats of this State voted or the resolution and against the horrible doctrine of a strict revenue tariff, but they received ne aid and comfort from their colleagues, and hereafter Democracy, when not curbed and checked by the most powerful local interests, must be classified as synonymous with undying hostility to every American manufacturer.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF NAVAL COMMANDERS.

In commenting some days ago upon the case of Lieutenant-Commander Seely, who was court-martialled for cruelty practised upon certain seamen on board of the United States steamer Pawnee, of which he was executive officer, we made a comparison with the case of Surgeon Greene, who was most unjustly found guilty and severely sentenced because he declined to declare a sick man well when ordered to do so by his commanding officer. The judgment of the court that tried Dr. Greene was that he should be suspended from rank on furlough pay for two years, and be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy. In the case of Seely, the Secretary sent back the sentence of the court for revision several times, on the ground that it was not severe enough, and the utmost that he was able to extort was a sentence of suspension from duty, on furlough pay, for four years, with a public reprimand from the Secretary. The Secretary was obliged to confirm this sentence, or else allow Seely to go unpunished. The Washington (D. C.) Republican quotes our article, and in its editorial endorsement of the opinions advanced by us with regard to this outrageous perversion of justice, it gives a piece of information that was not in our possession when we wrote. The Republican says, referring to the article in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH:-"These views are fully in accord with the opinions

"These views are fully in accord with the opinions already expressed in the columns of the Republican, and the case is the more remarkable for the reason that the first sentence of the court, for which the proceedings were sent buck by the Secretary of the Navy, was identically the same as that found by the remarkable court that sat in judgment on Dr. Greene's case; showing that in the opinion of the line officers who composed these courts the same punishment is due composed these courts the same punishment is due to a line officer who tortures men by cruel punishments and to a medical officer who endeavors to protect them. But a more important question arises here. What is the duty and responsibility of a commanding officer in the United States navy? Why is not the captain of the Pawnee even censured for permitting such crueities in his command? Do naval officers mean when they talk about the authority and suppremacy crueities in his command? Do naval officers mean when they talk about the authority and supremacy of 'the 'executive officer' that he shall have unlimited power over all on board ship, to the exclusion of the responsibility of the commander? If not, why is not Captain Clitz held accountable for these wrongs as well as his subordinates? Without professing to decide in such high concerns as naval usage and discipline, we are decidedly of the opinion that the staff officers of the navy are right in declaring that the only responsible authority on board claring that the only responsible authority on board ship must be the commanding officer, if discipline is to be maintained with justice."

The query of the Republican with regard to the responsibility of Captain Clitz in this matter is very much to the point. Accord-

the commander, who is personally respon sible. Without extenuating in any degree the offense of Seely, we cannot help thinking that he was made the scape-goat in this instance, and that the captain of the Pawnee ought to be held accountable for outrages perpetrated upon the men under his command, unless he can prove in the most conclusive manner that he is blameless in thought, word, and deed, and that Seely acted entirely on his own responsibility, thereby usurping the prerogatives of his superior officer. General Sherman, in his letter to Admiral Porter on the subject of staff rank, said that he did not wish to sail in a ship with more than one captain-a remark, by-the-way, that had no relevancy to the matter under discussion-but if the executive officers of our men-of-war are to have the power and responsibility that the failure to inquire into the complicity of Captain Clitz with the orimes of Seely argues, the very condition of affairs deprecated by General Sherman will occur; and with two captains to obey, the officers of the line as well as the staff, not to speak of the men before the mast, will find life on board of our naval vessels intolerable, and the demoralization of the naval service will be complete. This is the very condition of affairs that is being brought about by the jealousy of the line officers, who, fearful that the staff will gain some position and influence, are seeking to strengthen the hands of the executive officers, so that they will be able to maintain their own supremacy at all hazards. It is well for the naval service that such matters as these are being brought to light, and discussed openly and fairly in the newspapers of the country, for the people and their representatives in Congress will be the better able to judge what are the real evils that afflict the navy and render it unpopular, and

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

in the offenses of Seely.

will enable them the better to apply the

necessary remedies. With regard to Captain

Clitz, we hope that such a pressure will be

brought upon the Navy Department as will

compel an inquiry into his conduct as com-

mander of the Pawnee, and secure his proper

punishment if he is in any degree implicated

THE plan recently proposed, to compel all children between certain ages to attend school, public or other, seems to us, though we recognize the truth of the principles on which it is based, to be impracticable, at least for the present.

It is undoubtedly true that the integrity of our republican institutions, a high state of social purity, a minimum of crime of every sort, and the best good of the individual, are all most certainly assured by the education of our future citizens. If the next generation, or even a very large proportion of it, understands the fundamental truths which our Government rests, the on probability of any vital change is rendered very small. If the examples which history affords of the destruction of other free governments by official misdemeanor and corruption are before the people, the latter will much less good-naturedly look on while their own servants squander and steal the public money. If a higher intellectual standard than now marks the people as a whole can be attained by them, immorality and crime must be diminished, since both vice and open violence to the laws of society spring from and live upon ignorance. And if the citizen be intelligent and informed, his own success and prosperity, whether prefessional man, merchant, mechanic, or laborer, are rendered the surer and the easier of at-

And yet, though to all these principles in the abstract, we, of course, yield assent (and there are few minds, perhaps, which would not), still, their results, when developed into practice, and especially as they concern this question of compulsory education, are grave enough to warrant much caution before our city commits itself to the pro-

posed law. Society no doubt has the right to insure itself against impending evils as perfectly as it has the power to remove the evils when they exist. From this point of view, perhaps, it may be justified in compelling the adoption by its members of any measures for the prevention of crime that may be deemed necessary. But whether a society established upon the broad foundation of the greatest personal liberty consistent with civic existence and well-being may go aside to enact laws based upon general principles which are true in practice only after a great number of exceptions have been made-this, we think, is a question that certainly has two sides. In other words, ignorant men are not the only criminals, and the highest education sometimes leads directly into the grossest vices. Of course, the tendency of ignorance is to immorality, and that of education to virtue; but we doubt if ignorance is so fruitful a source of wrong-doing that Philadelphia will be justified in saying to her citizens who wish their sons to earn money at twelve years of age, "You must wait until they are sixteen." That in a vast majority of cases it would be better for the boys to wait the four years, does not affect the argument. It must be for an evidently sufficient cause. and for such a cause only, that the liberty of the citizen to direct his sen's mode of life shall be curtailed. The statistical evidence to the origin of vice and crime must be very clear before so excessive an authority may be wielded by a free government.

But more than this. The law, if it is to accomplish its intention, must be enforced strictly, and all possible evasions must be carefully guarded against. The man, therefore, who prefers a tutor for his son, or is willing to commit his daughter to her mother or older sister as teacher, must either be forbidden to adopt these plans, or else be put to the trouble of showing to the proper officers the regularity and disciplinary results of this private teaching. In many cases such in-

effect, but it would be no easy task to convince some of our school directors of this fact. If the authority to compel were committed to such men as in some of our school sections now manage public education, it would be impossible to force any but selfevident truths through their skulls. So, too, if the law is to be made rigid, we must at once spend by no means small sums of money in providing increased accommodations for our schools. Already these are too small by the space needed for about twenty. five hundred children waiting anxiously for admittance. Is Philadelphia able just now to provide for twenty thousand others who by this law would have to attend school for six months in each year?

The proposition, then, is one that may well be postponed, at least for more perfect consideration than seems to have yet been given it.

Ir is a noteworthy fact that the movement in Congress for the expulsion of members guilty of corrupt practices commences at the time when the ratification of the fifteenth amendment substantially disposes of the questions connected with reconstruction. We trust that this is a favorable augury that now, since the Union is restored, and since negroes have obtained the right of suffrage, a grand effort is to be made to purify the executive and legislative branches of Government, and to restore an era of old-fashioned honesty and economy. If such be, indeed, the intention of the leading spirits of the nation, the people should hail it with joy. All the theoretical changes and constitutional amendments that the wit of man can devise will not materially lighten their heavy burdens or advance their interests, if the men who pass appropriation bills and make laws are influenced by corrupt considerations. Whoever does most now to drive dishonesty and incompetency from the public service will confer the greatest benefit upon the American

If we are to believe a despatch sent from Havana yesterday, "the colored troops fought bravely" a few days ago, on the line of the railroad between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas. It is said that one hundred of these sable heroes drove off six hundred insurgents. That they fight at all on the side of the Spanish authorities against men who allege that they are acting as liberators of the colored race is a singular circumstance, unless we adopt the conclusion that they distrust alike the ability and disposition of the revolutionists to advance the cause of emancipation. And if there is even a semblance of truth in the Havana despatch, the prospects of the insurgents must be exceedingly desperate, for how can they withstand, in addition to the gunboats, the Spanish soldiers, and the Cuban volunteers, negro troops who win victories against the odds of six to one?

A COMPARISON between Republican and Democratic rule is drawn by the New York Tribune, which is not at all flattering to the Democracy. "Taking out the judgments against the city of New York, says the Tribune, "seven eighths of which are clear stealing, we find this result :-

Cost of law in New York in 1867\$821-918 Cost of law in all the United States under the

Territories. 445,928
"What makes rents so high and living so expensive? Because we pay after this fashion. United States—Republican. New York City—Democratic Chief Justice Chase.. \$6500 Dist. Attory Hall.. \$15,000

Justice Clifford.... 6000 Counsel O'Gorman. 12,000 Justice Nelson. 6000 Judge McCupp 10,000 Justice Davis.... 6000 Judge Garvin... 19,000 Justice Swayne.... 6000 Judge Moneil... 10,000 6000 Clerk Sweeney... 6,000 6000 Justice Dowling. 6,500

"And so all the way through. What makes living so high in New York? Why is it that hard-working men can barely support themselves in decency, with a possible treat of a car-ride once a month to the Park, or theatre tickets twice a year for their families? Why are honest and noble women doomed to unending drudgery in unhealthy shops and dwellings in this metropolis of the Western World? Look at the figures we give above, and you are answered. You are the howers of wood and drawers of water for a gang of plunderers who began their deep-laid plans twenty years ago, when we aptly designated the Common Council as the Forty Thieves. From the first conception, in which Alderman Sturtevant was the leader and Fernando Wood the promoter, we have gone on until the city is saddled with some ten thousand useless officers, who are, like vampires, sucking out the lifeblood of the people. You, citizen of New York, and your wife and children, live by the sufferance of these unscrupulous politicians. You wear hodden grey, and creep through by-streets, because you cannot afford to purchase fine clothes; while others, notoriously corrupt drink the costliest wines and parade Broadway in royal attire, flashing with rare diamonds. Workingman, who pays for that? You do; for not one of the men to whom we allude ever honestly earned a hundred dollars in his life. And so perfect has the system of robbery become that the tax-earners of New York paid more in 1867 for judgments against the city than the entire cost of the judiciary system of the United States." Suppose we give the Democracy a show in this city also.

THE STUDENTS OF MADRID do not seem quite to agree with the present Ministry as to the meaning of the word liberty. It seems that, in consequence of very flagrant idleness on the part of a great number af these "sons of the muses," the rector and senate of the university issued a decree expelling every one of them who, without sufficient reason, should absent himself in future from the lectures for more than a fortnight. This gave great umbrage to the parties concerned, and they began to ask whether these were the fruits of the giorious revolution? whether these were the promises held out by the Minister of Education as to freedom of instruction whether this, in short, was a constitutional proceed ing? The Minister of the Interior, thus appealed to. replied that he thought the decree, with which he fully agreed, very compatible with the freedom of instruction; and that, moreover, he would send to prison every one who should demur to it in a disorderly manner. Peace now reigns in the Alma Mater of Madrid, and the students show a remarkable assiduity. We, for our own part, object to despotism in any form, but perhaps we may congratulate both the Minister and the students on this occa-

INCREASED FACILITIES.

A Copy of the Bill to Increase the Judicial Force of Philadelphia - Two More Judges for the District Court and Another for the Com-

on the 22d of February a meeting of the mem bers of the Philadelphia Bar was held to take measures to secure the passage of a bill enlarg-ing the number of judges of the Philadelphia courts, and so giving increased facilities for the transaction of legal business, which is now often delayed on account of the great amount. At that meeting a committee was appointed to draft a bill and go to Harrisburg, to aid by every means in their power the passing of the same by the Legislature. The bill has been drawn up, struction accomplishes what no school can and a number of the members of the committee

will proceed to Harrisburg to-day. The follow-

an Act to provide for an increase of the number of Judges in the District Court and Court of Common Fleas for the City and County of Philadelphia. Be it enacted, by the Senute and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:—That the qualified electors of the city and county of Philadelphia shall, at the next general election, in the manner prescribed by law for the election of judges, elect two persons learned in the law to serve as additional associate judges of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia; and also one person learned in the law to serve as an additional associate judges of the Counton Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia; each of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor and have all the powers, authorities, and emoluments of the other nasociate law judges of their respective courts, and hold office by the same tenure as other judges of courts of record, required to be learned in the law.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINE HEAVY OVERCOATS.

Fine Heavy Overcoata. suitable for this weather, at

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WANAMAKER'S.

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Clothing of all kinds always on hand.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

BAYARD TAYLOR, THE POET. THE TRAVELLER, and THE NOVELIST,

On THURSDAY EVENING, March 3, Subject.—"Reform and Art." JOHN G. SAXE, March M. Eubject-"French Folks at Home." PROF. ROBERT E. ROSERS, March 24. Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arta."

Subject-"Down Brakes." Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents: Reserved Seats, 25 extra cents. Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 523 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. OTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership

LOVE, BOYER & CO.,

for the purpose of conducting the COAL SHIPPING BUSINESS, and are prepared to ship the bost varia-ties of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COALS to any point trat can be reached by railroad or naviga-WILLIAM H. LOVE,

> LEVI S. BOYER, AMERICAN BUILDINGS,

No. 234 WALNUT Street,

and PIER 19. PORT RICHMOND PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 3ist instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on

the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT OLD PINE STREET CHURCH, FOURTH and PINE

Streets.
Miss CAROLINE MCCAFFREY,
Miss GLLIE POULE,
Mr. GILUHRIST,
Dr. THOMAS,
and some of the best amateur talent of the city will appear. Tickets, 50c., at Boner's Music Store, No. 1102
CHESNUT Street, and at the door of the Church. 15

CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 212 South Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26, 1870.

The Act of Assem) by approved April 20, 1858, requires that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restaurante, and others selling fluor by less measure than one quart, shall make application at this office for License in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

JOHN P. PALLANDER.

JOHN F. BALLIER, ALEXANDER MCCUEN, THOMAS M. LOCKE, City Commissioners.

2 28 m 1 7 8 14 15 21 22 DIVIDEND NOTICE .- DELPHIA.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend, out of the earnings of the last six months, of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on and after the lat of March, 1879, at the office of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Sale Deposit Company, Trustees, Nos. 333 and 331 UHESMUT Street,

3 1 3t C. L. BORIE. Secretery.

A SPRCIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONNELLSVILLE GAS COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 3145; WA'-NUT Street, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the propriety of creating a Mortgage on the property of the company.

NORTON JOHNSON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the "Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association," will be held at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, at the office of the Association, No. 123 WALNUT Street

JOHN W. EVERMAN, President.

CHAS. H. STEELMAN, Secretary. 223 watu 3t

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RE-stored by HELMBOLD'S EGYNACT BUGBU. 128

GREAT BIBLE DEBATE.—REV. JOHN
MOORE and J. G. FISH, THIS RVENING, at the
Hall, N. R. corner BROAD and ARCH Structs.

Admission 16 cents.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. Therefore the nervous and debilitated should im mediately use HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 124 THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE

Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.

No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR BUCHU regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRAOT HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from a injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15 DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1289

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WARH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND

EYRE & LANDELL.

FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPENING.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cheviots, and Tweeds.

Low Prices for Spring Cassimeres for Boys' Suits.

SPECIAL NOTICES. ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET, GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART,

T. BUOHANAN READ'S LIFE-SIZE PAINTING

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

TO BE EXHIBITED FOR A LIMITED PERIOD,

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

T. B. PUGH has the henor to announce that he has made arrangements for exhibiting, for the benefit of the artist, the above-named celebrated painting at the ACA-DIMIY OF FINE ARTS. The Directors of that institution have generously permitted their entire collection of Paintings and Statuary to be added to the attraction of the Exhibition.

The famous ride of

GENERAL SHERIDAN rom Winchester to Cedar Creek on the morning of Octo-er 15, 1854, was one of the most strring incidents of our The Poet Artist,

T. BUCHANAN READ, seized the subject, and in one of the most strring of American Lyrics, and afterwards upon canvas, imperishably illustrated the incident.

The picture was painted at the request of members of the

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA. and the following testimonians will show the estimation placed upon it in Rome, where it was completed:—

1 RSTIMONIAL LETTERS.

1888

FRIEND READ:—I have seen the picture of "Sheridan's Ride." You have managed the black horse as well as Sheridan did! What if your brush should steal the laurels won by your pen? Sincerely,

ROME, December 7, 1868.

My DEAR READ:—Your picture of "Sheridan's Ride" is full of Ge, and worthy of the Poem. Have it published by all messes. It will find a place in every loyal American household. Yours, very truly, RANDOLPH ROGERS.

MY DEAR SIR:—In this connection, allow me to express my great satisfaction with this picture. Aside from its artistic merit, I consider it a most excellent likeness of my late chief, and a faithful representation of his favorite horse. You have expressed on canvas all the life and fire he displayed upon the day he took the celebrated "ride," when he turned defeat into victory and closed the war in Western Virginia. I remain yours very truly.

LAURENOR KIP,

Chief of Sheridan's Staff.

Together with the painting will be exhibited specimens of

CHROMO LITHOGRAPH, in size 20x25 inches, mounted on stretchers; price, \$10, including a fac simile of 1, Buchanan Read's poem. This chromo is a spirited copy of the original and is the work of one of the first establishments of Kurope. These oil lithographs are sold for the benefit of Mr. Read.

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7% to 10 P. M. Copies of the Chromo and fac simile sent by mail on receipt of \$10.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE BLADDER OR KIDNEYS, such as Non-Retention or
Incontinence, Irritation, Inflammation, Stone, Calculus,
Improper Deposits, Dropsical Swellings, etc. etc.
USE HELMBOLL'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MON-DAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIKD Street. The polis will be open from 18 officer A March 1870 at the Company of March 1870, at the Officer Park 1870, and open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days pre-ceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. JOSEPH LESLRY,

2 16tM8rp HELMBOLD'S CONGENTRATED EX-TRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELM.
BOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the
Great Blood Furtier. Both are prepared according to
rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active
that can be made.

128

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EX-TRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feel-ings, and enable you to sleep well.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,

LAWYER,

CAMDEN, N.

FOR COLLECTIONS CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDERS DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT.

245w

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Buco" gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 115

OLOTHING.

Helpful Hints for Hard Times.

Be sure to get the worth of your money When you buy your clothes.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. Be sure to get exactly the style of Cloches that are becoming to you.

BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Be sure to see that your Clothes fit you snugly. BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. Be sure to see that the material is good. BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Be sure to get durable Clothes. BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. Be sure that you get them cheap enough.
BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. ROCKHILL & WILSON

Offer people The worth of their money, The style they want, The elegance of fit, The excellence of material.

AND THE CHEAP ENOUGH PRICE. ROCKHILL & WILSON.

The durability of the Garments,

GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN

CLOTHING. GOOD BUSINESS SUITS......\$14, were \$18

" " \$16 " \$20 " \$18 " \$29

EVANS & LEACH, No. 628 MARKET STREET.

PHILADELPHIA

S

Gallery of Art, No. 845 Broadway, N. Y.

JOHN H. AUSTIN, AUGTIONEER.

A SPHOLAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE of HIGHLY VALUABLE

European and American Oil Paintings. Together with a choice collection of RARE ENGRAY.
INGS AND WATER: OLOZ DRAWINUS, to be sold
at BARBER'S GALLERY OF ART, No. 845 BROAD.
WAY, THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING

March 3. The above comprises admirable examples from the French, Belgian, and Dusseldorf schools, and is the most destrable private collection offered during the present season. With be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, on the 3d of March, commencing at 3 P. M. with the Engravings and Water Colors, and at 7% P. M. with the Oil

THE FINE ARTS.

F. HASELTINE'S Galleries of the Arts. No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES

LANDSCAPES HAVE ARRIVED.

EARLES' CALLERIES

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS. No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

JUST OPENED. NEW PORCELAIN PIOTURES, from Dresden and NEW STYLE OF FOLIO STAND, for Pariors PORT FOLIOS, for Engravings.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

CARVED RUSTIC, Card and other Frames

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE.

PERKINS & CO.,

HAVE OPENED A FULL LINE OF

South NINTH Street.

BARECE HERNANIES.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

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